

A new species of the genus *Neodrymonia* (Notodontidae) from Taiwan

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Neodrymonia* is described from Taiwan: *Neodrymonia taiwana* sp. nov.

Key words Notodontidae, *Neodrymonia*, new species, Taiwan.

Acronym. NSMT: National Science Museum, Tokyo.

The genus *Neodrymonia* Matsumura, 1920, is a large genus which has thirty-six known species distributed mainly in East Asia. In the male genitalia, the genus has a subbasal invagination of the valve (Bender, 1985: 106). The venation is characterized as follows: M_2 arises from the mid point of the cross vein, M_1 branches from R_{4+5} near the discoidal cell, connate R_{3+4} is longer than R_4 (Kobayashi *et al.*, 2004: 175, fig. 14). I have found an interesting *Neodrymonia* specimen from Taiwan, which is similar to the Taiwanese population of *N. seriatopunctata* (Matsumura, 1925), but distinguishable. The genitalia are different from any other congeners. I describe it as new to science.

Neodrymonia taiwana sp. nov.

Male (Fig. 1). Forewing length 20 mm, wing span 38 mm. Antenna shortly bipectinate with fasciculation. Head and patagia dark rusty brown, tegula light rusty brown. Forewing ground color rusty, outer area tinged fuscous. Basal costal area dark. Postmedial costal area dark. Antemedial line black, zigzag. Postmedial line whitish, lined with thin black lines on both sides, diverging outwards at cell M_3 . Discal spot conspicuous, black with a white shade proximally. Subterminal line consisting of a black disrupted segment in every cell. Venation: M_2 arising from the mid way of the cross vein, M_1 branching from R_{4+5} near the discoidal cell, R_{3+4} longer than R_4 . Hindwing fuscous rusty brown.

Male genitalia (Fig. 2). Uncus wide with apical cleft. Socius wide and flat, with dorsal rim straight, ventral rounded. Tegumen rather small. Valva short. Ampulla same length as the costa, with apex roundish. Sacculus broad. Saccus rounded. Aedeagus short with a ventral process, stout, curved. 8th sternite with a caudal tongue-like protrusion, wide.

Holotype. ♂, Taiwan, Taichung, Mt Shüehshan, Chika-shanchuang, 2,460 m, 29. vi. 1989, M. Owada leg., slide no. HK1138, in coll. NSMT.

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar in appearance to *Neodrymonia pseudobasalis* Schintlmeister, 1997, but smaller. The wingspan of *N. pseudobasalis* in the specimens before me is 46 mm. The black marking below CuA_2 is conspicuous in *N. pseudobasalis*, but it is vague in *N. taiwana*. In the genitalia, the aedeagus is distinctly different. The new species is also similar to the Taiwanese population of *N. seriatopunctata*, which is distributed from Taiwan to Nepal and shows some variation in appearance, but the genitalia are conspicuously different. The 8th sternite of *N. seriatopunctata* has a deep valley in the



Fig. 1. *N. taiwana* sp. nov., ♂, holotype.

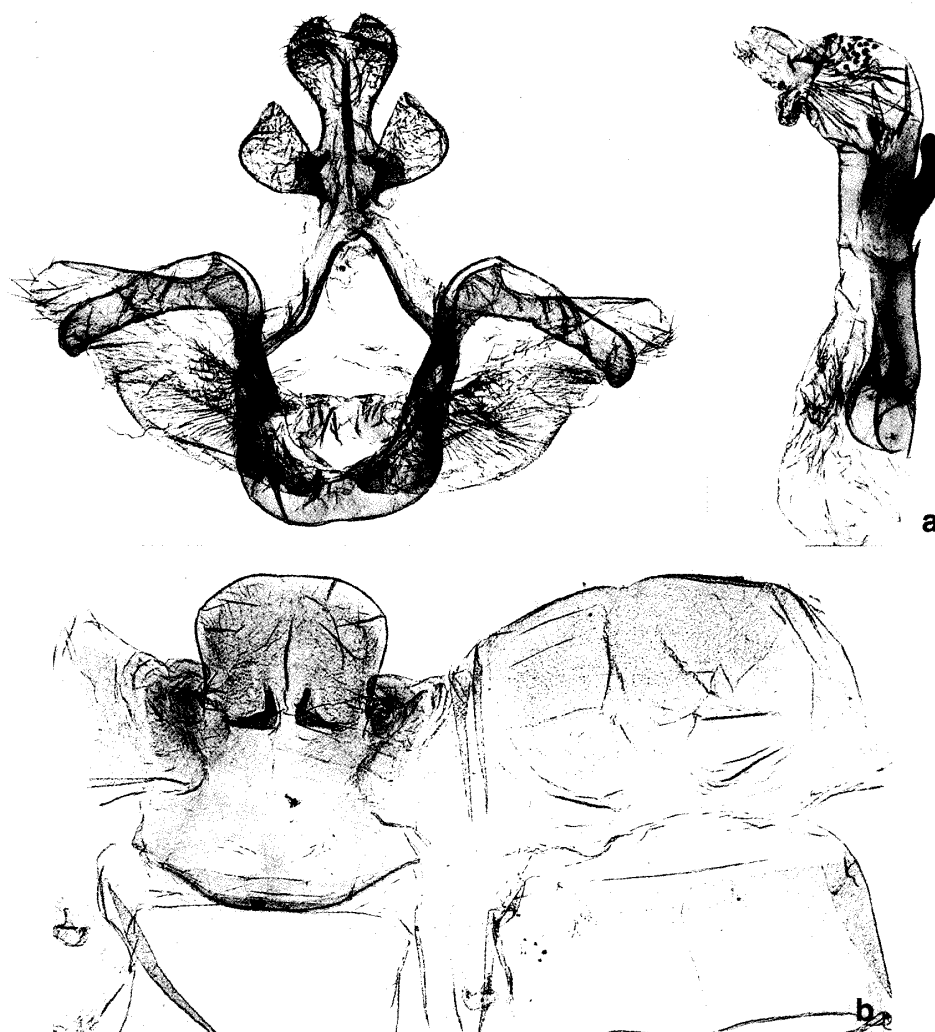


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *N. taiwana* sp. nov., holotype. a: aedeagus, b: 8th sternite and tergite.

center of the distal margin, while it is protruding in *N. taiwana*. The other species needing differential diagnosis are *N. basalis* (Moore, 1879) which is distributed in the E. Himalayas, and *N. basalina* Gaede, 1930, from Sumatra. These two species are alike in appearance and also in genital features. But the genitalia of the new species are conspicuously different from them, and the simplest point for diagnosis is the 8th sternite; in *N. basalis* and *N. basalina*, the lateral segments of the trilobed end are long and the central lobe thin, while in *N. taiwana*, the former is very short and the latter is thick.

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References

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摘 要

台湾の *Neodrymonia* の一新種 (小林秀紀)

台湾からシャチホコガ科の1新種, *Neodrymonia taiwana* sp. nov. を記載した. ヒマラヤから台湾まで分布する *Neodrymonia seriatopunctata* は外見に変異があるが, この台湾の集団と新種は外見が似ている. しかし, 第8腹板で簡単に区別できる. *N. seriatopunctata* の第8腹板の末梢は中央に大きな谷があるが新種は舌状に出ている. *N. pseudobasalis* は前翅 CuA₂ 下の黒斑がはっきりしているが新種でははっきりしていない. また aedeagus の腹側の曲がった突起は新種に特徴的である. *N. basalis*, *N. basalina* などとも第8腹板で簡単に区別できる.

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